SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicidial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

Office of Literary Board.

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.

RALEIGH, FEB. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their annual Meeting held in this City, on the 13th day of January, 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent on all premum Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of December, 1851.

This with one-half per cent levied September 2nd, 1849, one per cent levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent on all notes subject to assessment on the 2nd September, 1849, and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December, 1851.

These assessments under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th day of April, 1852. All persons having premium notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable.

By order of the Board,
JNO C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852. 29—td.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of
HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and underleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

38—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks, Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.

For sale by J. BROWN.
March 16. 37—

SPRING SUPPLY, 1852.

I AM now receiving a large supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND GLASSWARE from the Manufacturers and Importers, and am prepared to furnish any articles in my line of the best quality, at such prices and upon such terms as must give satisfaction.

My old customers and those who have never dealt with me, are invited to send me their orders.

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1862. 38—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints of the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark *Brown* and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

1,000 GALLONS assorted Oils, for Painting, Burning in Lamps, Machinery, and Farming purposes. Also, a fresh supply just received of TAPERS AND LAMP OIL Also, a supply of the best burning FLUID I have ever had. Also, a good supply of OLIVE OIL, fresh and sweet, just received and for sale low by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

ORVIS CORN STARCH is now extensively used and held in high estimation for the preparation of Puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Pies, Custards, Cakes, and Diet for Invalids. It is a very healthful and nutritious article of diet, and gives general satisfaction.

A supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. Having made arrangements to prepare this celebrated aperient on a large scale, I am enabled to have a supply constantly on hand for my customers. P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

HUMMEL'S Essence of Coffee, one package of this Essence will go as far as 4 lbs. of Coffee. It has a delicate and fine flavour and a rich clear color. A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.
Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You wil find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Special Notice.

THE subscriber is compelled to require quarterly settlements with all persons having work executed at his Establishment. In conducting his large business, he finds it indispensable to its safe prosecution to require prompt and frequent payment. As this arrangement will work to the mutual advantage of all parties, it is hoped that all will strictly conform to it.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 38—tf.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,
No. 218, Pearl St. New York,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

SPRING STOCK.
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, &c.

WE have received by the recent arrivals, direct from the manufacturers our stock of Boots, Shoes Carpet Bags and other articles in our line, all of which have been selected with much care for our

WHOLESALE SPRING TRADE.

We flatter ourselves that a better or cheaper stock of Goods has never been offered in this market.

The attention of Merchants visiting our city is particularly called to the above.

W. R. JOHNSON, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, &c.,
two doors below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, March 2, 1852. 34—1m.

Portrait Painting.

PROF. DeENSZLINY, Miniature and Aquarell painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh, that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised his fine Art in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he is able to execute a finer Portrait than ever has been done in this place. Some of his work may be seen at the two Bookstores, which have kindly granted that permission, and where orders may be left, all of which will receive prompt attention. To give entire satisfaction the price for a Portrait is reduced to Ten Dollars. His lodgings may be found at Mrs. Hollister's, near the R. & G. R. Depot, where he may be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock every day.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 38—4t.

To the next kin of Jesse Howell, dec.

THE next of kin of Jesse Howell are hereby notified that the undersigned, Administrator of the deceased, is ready to pay over to them their respective distributive shares, upon their rendering a schedule of the advancements made them by the intestate, which they are hereby requested to do immediately, or at least by the 28th of March next.

B. N. HOWELL, *Adm'r.*

February 18, 1852. 908—td.

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

The Outlaw Will Case.

THE Counsel in this Case being satisfied, from the state of the Docket, that there is no chance of trying the case at the ensuing Term of Wake Superior Court, I am requested by them to state, that it is agreed that it shall stand continued; and the witnesses need not, therefore, attend.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

Wake Co., March 18, 1851. 38—td.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'
WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,
AND WAREHOUSE FOR
Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.
Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of their very

Superior Rectified Whiskey,

at about Baltimore prices, in lots of four barrels and upwards for *Cash.* Also, New England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Cordial, and all Domestic Liquors. Persons buying of us will save a profit in freight and other charges, from the Northern Markets, and always get a good and pure article. All we ask is a trial of quality and prices. L. LUNSFORD & SON.

Petersburg, Va.

March 10, 1852. 911—4tw.

For Sale Cheap.

1 BBL., Sugarhouse Syrup, 60 cents per gallon.
1 " New crop Molasses, 35 cents per gallon,
1 " Cider Vinegar, 35 cents per gallon.
1 " Sal Soda, (for washing) 6¼ cents per pound.
1 " Lindles, a nice dish, served like peas, but of a far superior taste, 9 cents per pound.
1 " Prunes, very good, when stewed with a little sugar, 13 cents per pound.
1 " English Peas, 56 cents per peck.

Call at
F. MAHLER'S,
Opposite the R. & G. R. R. Office.

February 24, 1852. 31—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread! Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesail and Retail
Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

SMITH, WATSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARD-WARE,
No. 87, South Third St., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. SMITH, JOHN T. WATSON, JOS. DUNGAN.

DR. J. T. WATSON, late of Warrenton, N. C., having removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the HARDWARE BUSINESS, in the above Firm, would respectfully invite the Merchants of North Carolina, and other Southern States, to call and examine their Stock, which is entirely new and will be sold on as favorable tems as in any other market in this country.

Philadelphia, Feb., 19, 1852. 908—1m.

New Books.

NEW Novel by Mrs. Marsh, Ravenscliff, Price 25 cents. A Daugereotype of the livelirest stamp. Florence Sackville, or Self Dependence, by Mrs. Burbury, price 25 cents. The most complete life of Robt. Burns. Robert Burns, his life and works, edited by Robert Chambers, 4 vols. 12 mo. Lever's new novel, Mawrice Tiernay, the soldier of fortune, by Charles Lever, price 50 cents. For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

WE have on hand, a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,
FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER,

Raleigh, 1851. N. C. Book Store.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store,

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

BIRD SEED, Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

THE VARIETY STORE!
HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Notice.

ON the 2nd Monday in May next, I shall offer for Sale at the Court House door, in the Town of Nashville, N. C., fifty acres of land, lying on the waters of Stoney Creek adjoining the lands of Daniel McDaniel, Willie Whitley and others, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax thereon for 1849-'50, and cost of advertising. This 10th day of February, 1852.

A. B. BAINS, *Sh'ff.*

February 26, 1852, 909—td.

JOSIAH WELLS,
WHOLESALE
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Layard's Ninevah.

A POPULAR account of Discoveries at Ninevah, by Austin Henry Layard, Esq., new edition, containing the whole work, without abridgement of the Text, with numerous engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Just received and for sale by
H. D. TURNER.

March 3, 1852. 36—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as are contracted by myself or my wife.

J. G. GULLY.

Johnston County, March 1, 1852. 33—

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent,

P. F. PESCUD,
Fayetteville street,
Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

HAVEN'S
Photographic Miniature Gallery,
(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock.

T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

SAVAGE & MEARES,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

A LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing,) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21. 1852. 24—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

A. B. STITH,
Agent & Commisission Merchant, and
DRY GOODS & GROCERY BROKER,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.

A. B. STITH, tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and Citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New-York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

THE SALE OF PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, OR THE PURCHASE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Medical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

He flatters himself, as a purchaser of Goods for Southern Trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina and in the city of Raleigh—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Unconnected with any establishment in New-York, and devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconveniences and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in prices and styles, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to all Southern Merchants in having a competent agent, whose interest it will be to avail himself of every opportunity for their benefit, and who can, through him, keep up their stocks by getting goods as their business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in at one time a heavy stock for the season; and the inconveniencies of a large amount of bills falling due about the same time. He can also get his goods more frequently, and of later and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants, and other persons, disposed to employ him, will please to forward with their orders their references, or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders. His commissions will be two and a halt per cent. Address A. B. STITH, New York.

REFER TO

Ex Gov. Charles Manly, Raleigh,
Wm. Hill, Esq Sec'y of State, Raleigh,
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State N. C. Raleigh
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres Mu. In. Co. Raleigh,
D. W. Horne, Esq. Orange Hill, Florida,
Henry Bryan, Columbi , Alabama,
Mathew Shaw, Esq. Washington, N. C.
B. F. Moore, Atto. Gen. N. C. Raleigh,
Hon J. R. J. Daniel, M. C. Halifax, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.
Bennet B. Bell, Esq. Warsaw, Alabama,
R. H. Lewis, Esq. Greensborough, Alabama.
Green T. McAffee, Esq. Talladega, Alabama.
Thomas Hill, Esq. Baker County, Geo.

New York, Feb 7. 108—4t.w.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as thay have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by

PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful article of white kid Gaiters and Slippers can be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh, January 28, 1852. 24—

To the Farmers of Wake.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Wake County Agricultural Society, notice is hereby given that the said Society will meet in the City of Raleigh, on the 29th of March inst., (being the Monday of Wake Superior Court,) at 11 o'clock. The Secretary is directed by the Society, "earnestly to solicit the attendance and co-operation of our fellow-citizens generally, from every section of the county."

It is hoped that all who have enrolled their names as members will be present to participate in the proceedings, and that many others will attend and join the Society. Let every one who can, come in early and arrange his business so as to be prepared to devote the greater portion of the day to the meeting. It will be an important and interesting occasion.

The following will be the order of proceedings:

1st. An Address will be delivered by ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.—the community at large are invited to attend.

2nd. New members will be received.

3rd. Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted for adoption.

4th. Officers will be elected.

W. W. WHITAKER, *Sec'y.*

March 22, 1852. 39—

NEW ARRANGEMENT TO
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Norfolk.
Via Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the cars are now running regularly on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, connecting with the Baltimore Steamers at Norfolk and with the Wilmington train at Weldon.

The cars leave Weldon daily at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Portsmouth at 7 P. M., in time for the Steamers for Baltimore.

The accommodation and freight train leaves Weldon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., connecting with the Steamer at Black water for Edenton and Plymouth. The steamers Stag and Schultz are now running daily (Sundays excepted) between Black-water, Edenton and Plymouth.

OWEN D. BALL, *Ag't.*
S. & R. R. R. Company.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18, 1852 38—1m.

Music, Pianos, Banjos, &c.

NOW OPENING at the North Carolina Music Store, a lot of Pianos so far superior to anything of the kind ever offered for sale in this State, that we deign not to challenge competition. Comparison is all that is necessary to convince the most indifferent observer of the vast superiority of the splendid Instruments from the celebrated Factory of Knabe Gaehle.

These Instruments we sell at *Factory prices,* as may be seen by an examination of the Manufacturer's Card and List of prices.

New Music, Foreign and American, several dozen Banjos, beautiful and brilliant Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, &c., of all kinds, qualities and prices. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 33—

COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The Cotton Plant may be well styled the sceptre of the modern world. Its potent wand controls the great dominant interests of Agriculture and Commerce. Carlyle has said that "Commerce is King." If so, Agriculture is Queen; and the great staple product of the South is the influence by which they reign and rule. This renders its history, in all its manifestations and applications, of the widest interest and importance—more intimately connected with the progress of society, than the narratives of dynasties and battle-fields, of Kings or Congresses.

The history of Cotton and Cotton Manufactures has consequently frequently engaged the attention of thinking minds, and has been placed before the public in different forms. One of these is now before us, and has attracted our notice from its interesting synopsis of the leading facts and incidents connected with the subject. It is the report of a very able address delivered, a few days since, before the New York Historical Society, by J. G. Dudley, Esq. He manifests the most thorough knowledge of his topics, and we proceed to give an abstract of his statements, as being of much Interest to our readers, and the Southern people generally.

The early history of cotton, Mr. Dudley said, was wrapped in much obscurity. It was mentioned only three or four times by the ancient Latin writers, and not at all in the Bible; it was first mentioned by Herodotus. Though it was long cultivated in China, it was not manufactured into cloth there till the conquest of that country by the Tartars. Cotton manufactures had been brought to a considerable degree of perfection in Spain during the 10th century. Mr. Dudley alluded to the introduction of cotton into England, in the 15th century; woolen manufactures were known there long before that time; in 1641 a little work notices the manufacture of cotton goods at Manchester, as if it then had been a novel thing; owing to the rudeness of the machinery then in use, none of the finer fabrics were produced. In 1718 the fly shuttle was invented, and at the same time a machine for spinning cotton by rollers was invented. The first machine for spinning cotton was called the "Spinning Jenny," and was invented by Mr. John Hines. It was an imperfect machine, and there was no proof that this invention was original with Mr. Hines. In 1667, Hargraves invented the first machine for spinning 11 threads at the same time; there was considerable excitement about it, people being under the impression that it would throw many persons out of employment, and several of them were destroyed by the mob.

Mr. Dudley gave an account of the early life of Richard Arkwright. His parents were very poor, and he was apprenticed to a barber. He manifested a strong predilection for mechanics. His character was that of stubborn perseverance. Mr. D. described Arkwright's first spinning machine. He was obliged to leave his native place, Preston, in consequence of the unfavorable manner in which his invention was regarded by the common people, and went to Nottingham, where he took out a patent, describing himself as a clock-maker. The gradual progress of the invention, till its completion, and the different machines for carding, were noticed; but the merit of combining all belonged to Richard Arkwright, the poor barber of Preston. These machines led to the erection of manufactories. Before that period the work was principally in the houses of the workmen, but now more space was required than could be afforded in a cottage. The personal history of Arkwright was also glanced at. He died at Brompton, leaving to his heirs nearly £2,000,000. Many improvements have since been made in the invention of Arkwright, but they were too numerous to be treated of.

The invention of power looms was next glanced at. The introduction of calico-printing was also noticed. Bleaching by the sun was the first method. The use of chlorine, discovered by Shale, a Swede, in bleaching, was the greatest accession this branch of the trade ever received. Printing cloth was practiced from the earliest days. Pliny supports this view. The old method was cutting the pattern in blocks, and thus stamping it on the calico. The invention of the cylindrical machine has rendered this now a most expeditious and easy method. Watt, who discovered the steam engine, was the first to apply this power to cotton manufacture. There are at present in England 1092 cotton factories, and upwards of 1,500,000 persons are depending on this branch of trade for their support.

After 1793 Cotton began first to be extensively cultivated in the United States. The superiority of the upland cotton was mentioned—detaching the cotton from the fibre was first performed by manual labor; the machine invented by Mr. Whitney for this purpose, was described; this exercised a considerable influence upon trade, and rendered this country the largest cotton growing country in the world. The first shipment of cotton from this country to England was made from Savannah by a person named Miller, who bought it from a woman who brought it to market in a handkerchief. Cotton shipped from the United States to England was at first seized by the customs on the ground that such could not be produced in America; the statistics of the trade from the earliest days down to the present were given. It was estimated that from 1790 to the present time the total amount of capital invested in this business, amounted to the sum of $1,711,691,666. The first cotton manufactory established in the United States was at Beverly, Mass., in 1797.

In 1791, on the recommendation of Alexander Hamilton, a number of spirited individuals of New York and New Jersey associated themselves for the purpose of establishing useful manufactories, but more immediately for the production of cotton cloth. They established a place for that purpose in Patterson, N. J. Mr. John Colt in 1822 was the first that manufactured cotton duck in this country, without starch. In 1807 there were only 4000 cotton spindles at work in Kentucky, most of the cotton then used, having been imported from England, and the West Indies. The establishment of the factory at Lowell was mentioned. From this period the manufacture of cotton cloth steadily increased. The first cotton factory in New York was established in Oneida county. These manufactories have also spread through Pennsylvania, and more particularly Georgia. Mr. Banes who wrote the history of the cotton trade in England, said that "the Americans seldom print that cloth," but for the future information of that gentleman he (Mr. D.) would say, that there is as much Calico printed in the United States annually, as would cover all that country with a beautifully designed carpet, and there would be enough left of the commoner kinds, to clothe the English operatives with the work of well paid American artizans. The speaker concluded with a notice of several persons who had contributed to the advancement of the cotton trade, by the invention of auxiliary machines.

Mobile Register.

HINTS FOR YOUNG LADIES. If any young woman waste in trivial amusements the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves interior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their inability to direct or assist the pursuits of their children, they find ignorance a severe mortification and real evil. Let this animate their industry, and let a modest opinion of their capacities be an encouragement to them in their endeavors after knowledge. A modest understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill-qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is often from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the sincerest pleasures which would remain when almost every other forsakes them—of which neither fortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.

Mrs. Chapone.

GRAND ELEMENT OF SUCCESS. Before quitting the subject of manuscripts, let me earnestly recommend to all who handle the pen—whether in writing plays for managers, prescriptions for patients, articles for editors of periodicals, or petitions and memorials to the powers that be—to study caligraphy. Many plays have been thrown aside, many articles have been returned, many prescriptions misinterpreted, and many petitions neglected, because it was either impossible or difficult to decipher them. Next to the possession of a good hereditary estate and a good temper, a good handwriting will be found the best auxiliary to push through life with.

Dublin University Magazine.

MINUTES OF ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

[BY REQUEST.]

A neatly printed pamphlet bearing the foregoing title, has been published in Mobile, by order of the Conference. Besides the usual matter contained in the Minutes of the Annual Conferences, it embodies various resolutions adopted by the Alabama Conference at its late session, Visiting Committees, Course of Study, constitutions and officers of the various Societies of the body, and the report of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society.

The total increase in the membership of the Alabama Conference, during the past year is reported at 2,-726. For the publication of Sunday School books, etc., $897 were raised. For Missions $25,831,61.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its late session, we find the following:—

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference the attendance upon the theare, circus, balls and dances of every description, by our Ministers and members, is a palpable violation of our General Rules which forbid the 'taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus;'—and that the Discipline be rigidly enforced in all such cases.

Whereas suppers, fairs, and concerts are becoming very common, in order to raise money for various benevolent objects, and our people go to such places and justify themselves because the objects are said to be benevolent: Therefore

Resolved, That this Conference disapprove unqualifiedly the practice, and will not countenance the attendance of our people upon them.

We copy the foregoing resolutions, which clearly define the position and express the sense of the Alabama conference on the subjects embraced in them, for the purpose of setting at ease the troubles of some of our contemporaries and their correspondents. A great deal of wonderment, and some hardly restrained indignation has found an escape in the columns of the religious press, here and there, of which the action of the Conference in the case of the Rev. W. H. Milburn has been the occasion. It seems never to have occurred to the parties thus concerned about the character of the Conference that the report of Mr. Milburn's speech, furnished by one of the secular newspapers of Mobile, *might* be imperfect—might convey only a partial, and of course wrong, view of what was actually said by that able and accomplished gentleman on the occasion; and that a much higher probability existed that the Conference should act understandingly and in full keeping with the Christian and Methodistic proprieties involved in the case, than that a reporter for the secular press should do justice either to Mr. Milburn or the Conference. The simple truth is that the speech in question extended beyond an hour in delivery—the report of it may be read in five minutes. Moreover: Mr. Milburn's address was one of the most elaborate, argumentative, and well-sustained speeches ever made in an Annual Conference;—its casuistry the nicest conceivable; definitions and distinctions the most recondite; its sweep of remark the amplest;—it exhibited a copiousness of reading, a power of abstraction and analysis, and an opulence of thought altogether remarkable. Does the meager report aforementioned give the reader the remotest idea of such a speech?

It was listened to with solemn attention by the Conference. They were satisfied with the explanations made by Mr. Milburn in regard to his personal connection with the 'Strikers' ball,'—a sort of pantomime celebrated at New Year's by a Mobile club, the processions of which it seems, were looked at by every body in the streets, and on the whole a thing very different from what is usually understood by a ball or dancing party. They allowed his avowed *intention* and the motives by which he was governed to have weight with them. In his particular case, they passed his character without censure, in view of those motives; but lest it might be supposed that as a body of Methodist ministers they were disposed to lower the standard of morals in reference to popular amusement, or relax one jot or tittle of the wholesome strictness which has always characterized the Methodist communion in such matters, they adopted by a unanimous vote the foregoing Resolutions, which subsequent developments have shown to be a timely procedure.

The statement made by Mr. Milburn of his theological opinions satisfied the Conference that there was no just ground for the rumors which charged him with a heretical taint on points of fundamental importance in Christianity. For the rest, the liberty of private judgment was allowed him, so far as scholastic divinity with its minute hair-splittings and subtleties, was concerned. His view was that the preaching suitable to the present time is that which insists on the divine life in the soul rather than on systematic arrangements of doctrine or theological discussions "armed with the points and thorns of logic." That with such convictions he should have maintained that the sermons of Wesley were inappropriate to the time, was indeed surprising. With John Wesley, circumcision was nothing, uncircumcision nothing—the "new creature" formed in the heart by the Holy Ghost, was every thing. The distinguishing peculiarities of that great preacher of Christian experience, are the simplicity with which the doctrine of a sinner's justification before God, is set forth; the freeness of its offer to all who feel their danger as sinners and believe in the only begotten Son; and the comfortable assurance of God's love, by the witness of the Holy Spirit, followed by the witness of our own consciousness of a renewed heart, affected at the moment of our justification, though from its nature distinct, and the gracious obedience of holy tempers and consistent lives. This surely is the substance and epitome of the "faith once delivered to the saints." In a word, Wesley's sermons are the preaching of salvation; salvation purchased for us by Christ, and wrought in us by the Holy Spirit. And if this does not constitute the life of God in the soul of man, we are at a loss to conjecture where to look for it.

But while we dissent from some of the opinions avowed by Mr. Milburn, as probably did most if not all the Conference, and particularly the venerable and clear-sighted Bishop who was in the chair, and who expressed at the time his dissent, yet nevertheless, we repeat, the explanations which Mr. M. gave with such affluence of thought and eloquence of expression, were deemed satisfactory by the Conference. And we presume to say that what was satisfactory to that body of able and true-hearted ministers, ought in all reason to be considered satisfactory by those at a distance to whom the report of this whole affair has come through the medium of a brief and very imperfect newspaper statement.

Sou. Christian Advocate.

SERENADING A YOUNG LADY. In my young days, says the editor of an exchange paper, I was extravagantly fond of attending parties, and was somewhat celebrated for playing the flute; hence it was generally expected, when an invitation was extended, that my flute would accompany me. I visited a splendid party one evening, and was called upon to favor the company with a tune on the flute. I, of course, immediately complied with the request. The company appeared to be delighted; but more particularly so, was a young lady who raised her hands and exclaimed that it was beautiful, delightful, &c. I, of course, was highly flattered, and immediately formed a resolution to serenade the young lady on the following night. Previous to leaving the party, I made enquiry respecting her residence. I started the next night in company with several young friends and arrived at the lady's residence, but made a glorious mistake in getting under the window of an old Quaker. "Now boys," said I, "behold the sentimentality of this young lady, the moment I strike up the 'Last Rose of Summer.'" I struck up, but the window remained closed. The boys smiled; "Oh," said I, "that is nothing, it would not be in good taste to open the window on the first air." I next struck up on "Old Robin Gray." Still the window remained closed. The boys snickered, and I felt somewhat flat.

"Once more, boys," said I, "and she must come." I struck up again—"My love is like the Red Rose." Still there was no demonstration. "Boys," said I, "she's a humbug. Let us sing 'Home, Sweet Home,' and if that don't bring her, we will give her up." We struck up, and as we finished the last line, the window was raised. "That's the ticket boys," said I; "I knew we could fetch her." But instead of the beautiful young lady, it turned out to be the old Quaker, in his night-cap and dressing gown. 'Friend," said he, "thee was singing of thy home—I think thee said thy sweet home—and if I recollect right, thee said there was no place like home, why don't thee go to thy home? Thee is not wanted here—thee nor any of thy party. Farewell!" We and our hats went home!

ADVANCE IN PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK. It is stated that within the last few days, over one thousand lots of ground have been sold at auction in the city of New York, for an aggregate sum of $800,000. The same lots thirty years ago, cost only $4,400

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

The enormous increase which has taken place in the public expenditures within the last few years is beginning to attract the attention which so important a subject demands. Mr. Buchanan has alluded to this subject in some of his late letters in terms of patriotic earnestness, whilst an incidental discussion in the Senate, a few days since, between Mr. Borland and Mr. Mangum, shows that it is destined to play a prominent part in the approaching Presidential canvass. In that discussion, Mr. Mangum stated as a fact that he remembered when an administration was turned out of office because its expenditures amounted to thirteen millions a year; that its successor run them up to twenty-nine millions; and that they have been going on increasing until they have reached fifty-two millions. It cannot be expected that the people will learn the fact that their expenditures have reached the enormous sum of fifty-two millions of dollars, in a time of profound peace, without holding their public agents to a rigid accountability. The impression which such an announcement naturally makes on the public mind is, that the public money has been wasted in extravagant appropriations; and this impression will continue until it shall be removed by undoubted proof that the appropriations have been necessary and proper. If such undoubted proof cannot be adduced, the question will be presented with startling force, Upon whom rests the responsibility of this wasteful extravagance?

There can arise no controversy as to the fact that the astounding increase of expenditures has occurred during a whig administration; and, upon the usual mode of reasoning, the conclusion would be irresistible that the responsibility rests upon the whigs. Mr. Mangum, who is one of the shrewdest tacticians in the whig party, felt the force of this presumption, and, in the discussion referred to, sought to break its force by declaring that no man could pretend to say that the present administration expended any money save by order and authority of law. The point of defence made for the whigs is, that although they have the President, the democrats have the two Houses of Congress; and as no money can be expended except under acts of Congress, the responsibility devolves upon the democrats. We respectfully submit to our democratic friends in Congress whether it does not become them to profit by this suggestion in their future action upon the appropriation bills.

It will always turn out to be a misfortune, when the executive branch of the government is in the hands of one party and the legislative branch in the other. The unavoidable result must be, either that the responsibility for expenditures becomes divided when it should be single, or there will be doubt as to the responsible party, and where there is doubt the guilty escapes.

In the present state of things, the most that the whigs can hope to accomplish will be to claim the benefit of a doubt. They have the President and the cabinet, and their friends are to be the largest recipients of the appropriations. The business of making the estimates belongs to the executive department—they have the facts on which the estimates are to be made, and they are responsible for the estimates so made. If Congress appropriates the amount estimated by the Executive and that amount turns out to be extravagant, the question springs up, Who is responsible for the waste? The whigs answer, The democrats are responsible because they had the power in Congress, and they allowed the appropriation to be made. The democrats answer, The whigs are responsible, because the Executive called for the amount as necessary. He made his estimates upon the facts in his possession, and we yielded to his estimates because it was not possible that Congress could detect the errors of the estimates, and because to have refused the appropriations according to the estimates would have been regarded as factions. In such a controversy it may be easily seen that the guilty may escape.

It must be borne in mind that it is the duty of the executive departments to furnish to Congress the estimates of amounts necessary to carry on the government. These estimates are subject to the scrutiny of the proper committees in Congress; but how can this scrutiny be effectual when there is no sympathy existing between the head of the department who makes the estimates, and the head of the committee who scrutinizes them? If the head of a department were disposed to have excessive appropriations for the benefit of his friends, or to swell the purse of the executive patronage, he could easily justify his estimates with plausible facts and figures which would baffle the utmost scrutiny of the committee. The real responsibility, therefore, rests upon the Executive to the full extent of the estimates; and when we are told that the administration spends no money except by order of Congress, the responsibility is not shifted. With the knowledge, however, that the question of the public expenditures is to become prominently involved in the approaching canvass, and with the warning now given that the whigs intend to evade responsibility by falling behind the democratic majority in Congress, it becomes a matter of duty as well as policy in our democratic friends to turn their attention seriously to the estimates submitted, and give to them the best investigation of which they are susceptible under all the circumstances.

Washington Union.

According to the Talmudical arrangement the elements of the Jewish faith consist of thirteen articles. We present them to our readers, supposing that most of them have some curiosity upon the subject:

I. We believe in the existence of a SUPREME BEING, who created, governs, and sustains the Universe.

II. We believe that this Being is the ONLY true and living God, the ONLY Divine Being, ONLY ONE IN UNITY, and without plurality in any sense whatever.

III. We belive that God is incorporeal and incomprehensible, that He has never put on the figure or body of any thing in Creation, and that there is nothing like him in the Universe.

IV. We believe that God is without beginning and without end, and that He is the ONLY ETERNAL BEING.

V. We believe that God reigns ALONE over the Universe, that there exists no Meditator between man and his Maker, and that it is proper to pray to HIM only, and not through the merits of any other being.

VI. We believe that the Prophets were the ONLY persons inspired by God, and that all their words are true.

VII. We believe that Moses was the greatest of the Prophets, and that none has appeared like unto him.

VIII. We believe that the Divine Law in our possession, is that which was delivered to our Fathers by Moses, and that all Divine communication ceased with Malachi—the last of the Prophets.

IX. We believe that the Divine Law delivered by Moses, will never be changed nor altered.

X. We believe that God knows all our thoughts and actions.

XI. We believe that God rewards all who observe His commands, and punishes those who transgress them.

XII. We believe that the Messiah announced by the Prophet is not come—the Prophecies in relation to his coming not being fulfilled.

XIII. We believe that the soul is IMMORTAL, and we shall be accountable for our actions in the life to come.

ROADS ARE CIVILIZERS. Mr. Sumner, in a recent speech, uttered the following philosophical reflections upon the agency of *roads* in advancing civilization:

"Where roads are not, civilization cannot be; and civilization advances as roads are extended. By these, religion and knowledge are diffused; intercourse of all kinds is promoted; the producer, the manufacturer, and the consumer are all brought nearer together; commerce is quickened; markets are opened; property, wherever touched by these lines, is changed as by a magic rod, into new values, and the great current of travel, like that stream of classic fable, or one of the rivers of our own California, hurries in a channel of golden sand. The roads, together with the laws of ancient Rome, are now better remembered than her victories. The Flaminian and Appian ways—once trod by returning proconsuls and tributary kings—still remain as benificient representatives of departed grandeur. Under God, the road and the schoolmaster are the two chief agents of human improvement. The education begun by the schoolmaster is expanded, liberalized and completed, by the intercourse with the world; and this intercourse finds new opportunities and inducements in every road that is built."

RIDICULOUS. The Presidential discussions in the House of Representetives; bad on all sides; but Mr. Cabell, Whig, of Florida, threw the first brick, and so started it.

Wilmington Journal.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1852.

CONSOLIDATION IS ABOLITION.

It is well known that one of the grievances complained of by the Hartford Convention, was the three-fifths principle by which the slaves of the South are counted in apportioning the members of the House of Representatives. The Southern Democracy had put its foot, time and again, on New England Federalism—the power of the South in favor of free trade, State rights, and an economical government, had been felt and was remembered by this assembly of traitors; and hence the commencement of the crusade, by them, on the institutions of the slaveholding States.

John Quincy Adams was defeated in 1828, mainly by the strength of the Southern Democracy; and this defeat implanted a feeling of revenge in his bosom against the South, which never ceased to manifest itself from that period to the day of his death. He entered the House and became at once the champion of the right of petition; and he kept up the fires of Abolition until they spread into a flame in all the free States. This was the result of his construction of the Constitution—revenge was the spur under which he acted. He claimed powers for the Federal Government which, if they had been granted originally, would have made it a consolidation; and Abolition was the natural consequence of this claim.

It is a notorious fact that all the members of the Hartford Convention, as well as those who sympathized with its objects and schemes, were either Abolitionists or bitterly hostile to the institution of Slavery; and it is a fact, also, that the line of succession has been kept up, and that, at this day, those who apologize for the Hartford Convention are Whigs and Abolitionists of the blackest stamp. We allude, of course, to the free States. We find in the last Washington Union a communication from New Hampshire, giving an account of the late Democratic victory in that State, and showing the nature of the combination which was there formed with the view of re-electing John P. Hale; and we gather from this account a fact, which goes to confirm the remarks just made as to the inseparable connexion between the principles of consolidation and Abolition. It seems that the adherents of this combination against the Democracy of New Hampshire, aided in the election to the State Council of one Dr. Batchelder, who is a most rabid Abolitionist, and who declared in the Senate of New Hampshire not long since, that "*more talented, honest, greater lovers of their country, or more purity of character, never assembled in this or any other country than the men who composed the Hartford Convention.*" This Convention was composed of Federalists; and the present Whig party descended in a direct line from the old Federal party. The anti-Slavery principle has been the life and soul of the Whig party of the free States, for years. It has controlled their action, insulted and injured the Southern States, and has been the prime cause of all the troubles and difficulties which have grown out of our Territorial affairs, and which threatened at one time to destroy the Union itself.

Consolidation, or in other words, Federalism, is Abolition. The best and indeed the only plan for perpetuating the Union, and for ensuring repose to the South, is to restore to power that party which has stood from the first on the platform of the Constitution and resisted all attempts to wield the government against the rights and peculiar institutions of the Southern States. That party is the *Democratic* party, which was "founded by Jefferson, adorned by Madison, and restored by Jackson" in 1828. This is the star that led the people out of the gloom which surrounded their interests and hopes in 1844, and which gave lustre and glory to the Administration of the lamented Polk. Other luminaries may change, or go out, or break madly from their allotted courses; but this is

"Constant as the Northern star,
Of whose true, fixed and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the firmament."

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Democratic Convention assembled in Richmond on Wednesday last. One hundred and thirty-two Counties were represented by nearly six hundred Delegates. Some delay occurred in organizing, occasioned by a difference of opinion as whether the Chairman of the Convention or the Delegations from the Counties should appoint certain Committees; but on Thursday the Convention was organized by the appointment of John S. Barbour, of Culpepper, as President, fifteen Vice Presidents, and eight Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions, an Electoral Committee, and a Committee on miscellaneous subjects were appointed; and then the Convention took a recess to allow the Committees time to prepare their Reports.

The Resolutions adopted by the Convention have not reached us yet—we shall publish them in full in our next. We find the following Telegraphic summary in the last Washington Republic:

"RICHMOND, March 26—9 p. m. The proceedings of the convention have been tolerably harmonious today. There has been no wrangling since the first day. The merits of nominees have not been discussed, but only vaguely hinted at. The convention to-day appointed fifteen electors with authority to the central committee to appoint two for the State at large; claiming for the State seventeen electoral votes. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first reasserts the principles of the resolutions of 1798 and '99; the second declares that Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; the third declares against a protective tariff; the fourth affirms that the Federal Government should in its foreign policy adhere to the maxims of the Father of his Country, and the father of Democracy; the fifth reaffirms the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and '48.'

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last. Resolutions (which we have not yet seen,) were reported and adopted—Delegates appointed to the Whig National Convention—and, on a *viva voce* vote, Gen. Scott was declared to be the choice of the Pennsylvania Whigs for the Presidency, by 113 to 5.

The notorious and infamous ex-Governor William F. Johnston, was an active member of the Convention, and was placed at the head of the list of Delegates to the National Convention. This Johnston, it is known, is bitterly opposed to the fugitive-slave law. He is the man who refused to sign the bill passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly, which proposed to throw open the prisons of that State for the detention of fugitive slaves.

The Convention adjourned with nine cheers for Gen. Scott.

Greely, the Abolition Whig Editor of the New York Tribune, is delighted with the action of the Pennsylvania Whigs. He says:

"Gen. Winfield Scott, it will be seen, was yesterday nominated for next President by the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania with emphatic unanimity. The calculation that the defeat of Gov. Johnston and the Whig party in that State last year would 'use up' Old Chippewa there has proved mistaken."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Democratic Pioneer brings forward the following important facts and figures, showing that the fugitive-slave law was passed mainly by the aid of the Southern Whigs and Democrats and the Northern Democrats, the Northern Whigs having voted against it almost in a body. The Pioneer says:

"Facts and figures are great stumbling-blocks in the way of those who seek to rise by mere assertion unsustained by proof; and as the Whig party have been endeavoring to make capital out of the Compromise measures, we shall interpose a few facts and figures to their progress, and show them up in their true colors. It is very generally conceded that the fugitive-slave law was the only feature of the compromise at all acceptable to the South; and it is equally true that the Whigs are endeavoring to monopolize the credit of that measure and turn it to good account. They choose to forget that the matter is *on record*, and that that record awards them very little credit for their devotion to the South, as a party. We understand that there are some persons even in this district, who maintain that the South is more indebted to the Whigs than to the Democrats for the passage of this measure. Let us explode this idea.

In the Senate *eighteen* Democrats voted for the fugitive-slave bill, and only *nine* Whigs; only *three* Democrats voted *against* it, to *eight* Whigs. In the House of Representatives *twenty-six* NORTHERN Democrats voted *for* the measure, and only *three* NORTHERN Whigs. *Fifty-seven* Northern *Whigs* voted *against* it, to *fifteen* Northern *Democrats.* The following tabular statement shows the vote fully upon this measure in both Houses of Congress:

In the Senate:

	Yeas.		Nays.
Democrats,	18	Democrats,	3
Whigs,	9	Whigs,	8
		Freesoilers,	1
	27		12
	12		
Majority,	15		

In the House of Representatives:

	Yeas.		Nays.
Northern dem's,	26	Northern whigs,	57
Southern dem's,	56	Northern dem's,	15
Southern whigs,	24	Freesoilers,	4
Northern whigs,	3		
	109		76
	76		
Majority,	33		

By these figures (the Washington Union aptly remarks) it appears that in the Senate the fugitive bill was passed by the Democratic vote—there being in the affirmative 18 democrats to 9 whigs, and in the negative only 3 democrats to 8 whigs and 1 freesoiler.

In the House of Representatives there were 82 democratic votes in the affirmative, and only 27 whig votes. In the negative there were 57 whig votes, 15 democratic votes, and 4 freesoil votes. Of the whig vote, more than two to one opposed the fugitive bill. The democratic vote was 82 to 15. Looking to the North, there were only 3 whigs to 26 democrats in favor, while there were 57 whigs to only 15 democrats against. Can the people of the South look upon these figures and doubt longer which of the great parties maintains the Union and upholds the guarantees of the constitution? Can they look upon these figures and doubt who should be entrusted with the preservation of the confederacy?"

We repeat to the people what we said in our last, "*prove* all things, and hold fast to that which is good"—take nothing for granted, but hold both parties to the record. *We* are not afraid of the record; on the contrary, we are gratified whenever we can succeed in bringing the Whig leaders to it, because with such a test we are sure of vindicating the Democracy and of putting these leaders to the wall. When they make assertions which you doubt, *demand the proof;* and if that is not forthcoming, you will know what to think of their assertions and can act accordingly.

The Whig leaders talk about their ability to maintain and enforce the fugitive-slave law in the free States; and yet out of all the members of the House, of their party, belonging to the free States, they can show but three who voted for this law! Three for it from the free States—*forty-seven* against it—and Gen. Scott, their most prominent candidate for the Presidency, refusing to say whether he is for or against it! "The tree is known by its fruits."

IRON, LIME, COAL, &c.

The "Plough, Loom, and Anvil" says South Carolina abounds in lime and iron ore, and North Carolina in fuel to smelt it, and in the labor that would, if so applied, enable them to export instead of importing iron.

We can inform the aforementioned paper that North Carolina not only abounds in good fuel—mineral coal—but also in lime and iron ore. North Carolina is yet destined to be a great manufacturing as well as agricultural State. Eastern Carolina abounds in various kinds of marls, and the West possesses nearly all the most valuable metals, such as iron, lead, copper, gold, silver, &c. It will also be seen by the following, from the Charlotte Whig, that we have diamonds in North Carolina. That paper, of 17th March, says:

"A few days since we were shown by Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincoln county, what is supposed to be a genuine Diamond, weighing about half a carat, discovered in the neighborhood by the Doctor, while searching for gold in a small stream. He will send it North to have the truth of the matter tested, and then, if it is genuine, he will himself give a description and history of it, and search for more of the same kind."

THE MARKETS.

There has been no change of importance in the Fayetteville and Petersburg Markets, since our last. It will be seen, however, by the following from the Journal of Saturday last, that Naval Stores have advanced in Wilmington, and that the market is animated:

"NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has advanced still further since yesterday's report;—1,753 bbls. was closed off yesterday at $2 40 for soft and $1 40 for hard; and this morning 1,000 went at $2 45 for soft and 1 45 for hard, per 280 lbs. The market closes very firm, with an upward tendency. In Tar the sales have reached 385 bbls., at $1 50 per barrel. Some 400 bbls. Common Rosin sold yesterday at 85 cents per bbl. There have been further small sales of Spirits Turpentine at 35 cents per gallon. There is considerable animation in the Naval Store market generally, and stocks light."

IMPORTS OF GRAIN IN THE ZOLL-VEREIN. The following official announcement is published at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 23. Information has been received from Charles Graebe, Esq., U. S. Consul for Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt and Hanover, that in consequence of the general deficiency in the last crop of grain, and the high price occasioned thereby, the States composing the Zoll-Verein of Germany have passed a Decree, that from the present month to the first of September next, grains, legumes, and flour can be imported into the Zoll-Verein free of duty.

The import duty on grain previous to the said decree was about seven cents a bushel, and that on flour amounted to a prohibition, being two dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

GOOD! The Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, told the Whigs, in a capital speech delivered in the House on the 17th instant, that what they had been listening to and calling "discord" in the Democratic ranks, was only the "*tuning of the instruments*" preparatory to a "harmonious burst" from a full band at the Baltimore Convention.

Wake Superior Court is in session here this week, his Honor Judge DICK presiding. We hear of no cases of general importance to be tried.

WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE.

The following extracts from a speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Fitch of Indiana, sets forth in a strong light the reckless extravagance of the Taylor and Fillmore Administrations:

"The Whig leaders have sought by reckless and profligate expenditures, unequalled in the previous history of our country, uncalled for by anything in its present condition, to empty the treasury, for the double purpose of fulfilling their own prophecies, and then basing upon the deficiency they had created additional appeals in favor of a protective tariff. So perfectly did Secretary Meredith and his co-managers under General Taylor fancy they had everything prepared, Galphin claims included, to insure a deficit by large expenditures, that they Induced the probably honest, but certainly credulous, old General to "recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit." And I am credibly informed that Secretary Meredith took the initial towards procuring plates for a new issue of bonds. They were preparing to raise the cry of national bankruptcy and ruin against the present tariff; but it perversely belied their prophecies and spoiled their schemes by yielding more revenue than they estimated, and more, probably, than for the success of their plans they desired. Indeed, it may well be questioned whether, if the present tariff be objectionable, (and what dependent upon human judgment is perfect?) one of the strongest objections which can be brought against it is not that it yields too much revenue, and thus ministers to the extravagance of the party in power. I would almost be willing to vote for any change of duties which would best insure a reduction of revenue, if we could therefore by force a reduction of national expenditures to an economical standard, and the change would not be prejudical to the producing and consuming interests of the country. If the administration has honestly believed the revenue would fall off, as it has constantly predicted, why has it not reduced its expenses, and recommended a reduction of appropriations in a corresponding ratio? By refusing or neglecting so to do, it has manifested either unbelief in its own predictions, or a willingness to plunge the country into debt and embarrassment to enforce its desired tariff change.

Extravagance in expenditure was charged against Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the charge made to operate much to the prejudice of the democratic party. Fortunate would it be for the country if this administration would limit its expenditures to the amount alleged as extravagant in that. During the year ending January 1, 1838, (Mr. Van Buren's administration,) the expenditures were $31,815,409 91. This amount, being the aggregate, included of course, the expenses for the year, known to be heavy, of the Florida war, and of the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees. Compare this sum—upon which was rung every conceivable change of the charge of extravagance—with the expenditures under this administration for the year ending June 30, 1851, amounting to $48,005,878 68. The comparison shows a difference in favor of the so-called reckless Van Buren administration of $16,190,468 78. And this immense excess over and above an amount then (1838) charged as needlessly extravagant has been expended in a time of profound peace, there being no Indian or other war, nor large removals of Indians requiring extraordinary expenditures.

The expenses of Mr. Polk's administration for the year ending June 30, 1846, were $28,031,114 20—a sum less by $19,974,764 48 than the expenses of Mr. Fillmore's for the year ending June 30, 1851. There was, it is true, paid during the last-named year $3,915,284 more of the "public debt" than during the former; but the former year included nearly two months of the Mexican war, the expenses consequent upon which, it is fair to presume, would go far towards equalling the difference in amount paid on the "public debt." Thus it will be seen that the expenses of this administration for the year mentioned were nearly double those of Mr. Polk's during the year ending June 30, 1846. But the extravagance of this administration is placed in still bolder relief by comparing its expenses for the past fiscal year with those of Mr. Polk's for the year ending June 30, 1847, during a war actively and vigorously prosecuted abroad, and while we were maintaining large armies in a foreign country. The latter were $59,-451,177 65—a differance of only $11,445,298 97 between the war expenses of a democratic and the peace extravagance of a whig administration. The annual expenditures of Mr. Polk's administration during a year of war were more than double what they were during one of peace. This ratio of increase would have swelled the expenses of a year during the war, if the whigs had been in power, to nearly $100,000,-000, instead of less than $60,000,000, as they were. Whig statesmen (Mr. Webster especially) estimated the annual expenses of the war at the former sum—an estimate which, had the management of the war been intrusted to them, their subsequent reckless expenditures convincingly prove they would have fully reached. They have sought to blind the public to their extravagance by attributing their enormous expenditures to that war, although it had ceased several months before they came into power."

In connexion with the foregoing extract we invite attention to an article in our paper to-day, from the Washington Union, which shows that, in the nature of things, the Whigs, who have possession of the Executive branch of the government, are responsible for this extravagance.

Every one remembers the pious indignation with which Mr. Badger, Mr. Mangum, and other Whig leaders denounced, in 1840, the Administration of Mr. Van Buren for alleged extravagance; but now these very gentlemen are the friends and supporters of an Administration which goes in its expenditures not only vastly ahead of Mr. Van Buren's, but beyond any expenditures at any time in the history of the country. What say the honest masses of the Whig party of North Carolina to these things? Are they ready to uphold in their own party that which they condemned in the Democrats? If they thought Mr. Van Buren expended too much, or allowed it to be done, what will they think of these enormous expenditures by Mr. Fillmore? Are they willing to run up the expenses of the government so as to create a necessity for a higher Tariff? Are they in love with high Tariff-taxes? Do they wish to see them increased? If not, let them take this matter in hand, and demand a change. The expenses of the government have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.

TAXATION IN VIRGINIA.

The Committee on Finance in the Virginia House of Delegates have recommended the following taxes, in lieu of lower taxes now levied on the professions mentioned:

"No person shall without license practice the profession of counsellor or attorney at law, solicitor, scrivener, or special pleader, or of doctor of medicine, surgery, or dentistry, or practice the art of making Daguerrean likenesses.

Any legally authorized attorney, &c., for a license to practice in the Court of Appeals, shall produce to the commissioner of the revenue, from the collector of taxes, a receipt for $20; and to practice in the other courts, shall produce a receipt for $10. Doctors of medicine or surgery, and persons wishing to practice the healing art, shall pay a license tax of $10. Any person wishing to follow the occupation of taking or making Daguerrean likenesses, other than in some town or city having a white population of 5,000 or more, (less?) shall pay a license tax of $15; if in any city or town having a population of not less than 5,000, $50."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Wake County Agricultural Society assembled in the Commons Hall, on Monday last at two o'clock, P. M., to listen to an address from Alphens Jones, Esq., and for the transaction of business. The meeting was quite a full one, and much interest was manifested. The address of Mr. Jones was able and most appropriate. We hope it may be published. Mr. Jones was followed by the Rev. Dr. Mason, in some interesting remarks.

We shall give the official proceedings of the meeting hereafter.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday the 24th, Mr. Clarke presented the petition of the grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, asking that Congress will subscribe in aid of the publication of the writings and papers of his illustrious ancestor.

Mr. Norris reported a bill amending the patent laws.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution—which, after some debate, was adopted—calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate a statement of the plan on which it is proposed to construct the wings of the Capitol.

The resolution of inquiry in relation to the loss of the United States steamer Edith, submitted by Mr. Seward some time since, was taken up; and, after some debate, it was adopted.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the same day, on motion of Mr. Florence, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of prescribing by law or regulation the number, character, and position of signal lights to be borne by steamers and sailing vessels between sunset and sunrise, on the waters of the United States.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the bill supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Various amendments were debated and acted upon.

In the Senate on Thursday the 25th, Mr. Fish presented three memorials in favor of non-intervention by this country in the struggles of other nations, and praying Congress to stand firmly by the principles of Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Downs reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide suitable accommodations for the courts of the United States.

The bill to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Weller on the 22d instant:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report, as soon as practicable, to the Senate: 1st, copies of all instructions given to the commissioner appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, together with all correspondence in relation to said boundary not yet submitted to the Senate; 2d, the number and names of persons employed upon said work; 3d, the amount of money disbursed, and the manner in which expended, by the present commissioner; 4th, the probable amount of money necessary to finish said work.

The question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was agreed to.

The bill to establish a navy yard and depot on the Bay of San Francisco was debated by Messrs. Brodhead and Badger until the hour of adjournment.

The House was engaged during its entire sitting, on the same day, in the consideration of the deficiency bill, without disposing of which it adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday the 26th, Mr. Mallory presented the memorials of thirteen of the members of the Florida Legislature, setting forth that, since the organization of that State government, the uniform custom has been, in all cases of a joint election by the Legislature, to count blanks as votes; and that the members who voted blanks at the election of January, 1851, did so with the understanding and knowledge that they were to be counted as votes and as against Mr. Yulee. Referred to the special committee on the subject.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate took up the bill from the House for the relief of the Carmelite Nunnery at Baltimore. The bill provided that certain vestments intended for the use of clergymen officiating in the chapel attached to the Nunnery, and which were sent as a present from Europe, be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Hunter explained that the bill had been reported upon adversely by the Committee on Finance, for the purpose of having the sense of the Senate ascertained on the principle involved. There were other and similar cases pending, and the committee would be governed in its action on them by the course of the Senate upon this. He was opposed to the principle of admitting free of duty any articles because they were imported for religious uses.

Messrs. Mallory and Pratt supported the bill, and cited several cases where the duty on articles imported for religious uses was taken off by Congress.

The debate was continued till a late hour, Messrs. Badger, Seward, Pratt, Soule, Dawson, Downs, and Mallory advocating the bill; and Messrs. Borland, Bayard, Bradbury, Hale, Cooper, and Mason opposing it.

Mr. Mangum said: This is a *vastly* important question. This is a President making session; and I understand that the question is to operate powerfully on the success of one of the parties. [Laughter.] It has already acted very powerfully on private individuals, claimants upon the public treasury, and also upon the fund which this body pays for these interesting discussions. Now, if I were full of money, I would pay this tax myself rather than see this debate continued; but that being rather a scarce article with me, I will not propose to do so. [Laughter.] I do hope that we will not be at this game of push-pin any longer. I do not see why we should feel so much repugnance to have an allusion made here to religion. To be sure, it is not a Senatorial virtue, but still we should not be so appalled at it. I shall vote for this bill, if I can ever get a chance to do so, with a great deal of pleasure; and I would like to have the vote taken immediately.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed, and was decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Brooke, Cass, Chase, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mangum, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Soule, Sumner, and Wade—21.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Weller—22.

A message was received from the President, calling the attention of Congress to a recent abstraction from the records of the State Department of certain documents on file there, and belonging to the papers returned by the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico, and suggesting the propriety of providing by law for the punishment of such offences.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

The House, on the same day, was engaged in debating the deficiency bill. During the debate the following passage at arms took place between Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, and Mr. Stanly:

Mr. Polk was understood to say that every time the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) has taken the floor during the last ten days, and since his bloody conflict with the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) by which he consumed so much of the time of the House, he (Mr. Stanly) has been charging the Democratic side with obstructing the public business. He (Mr. Polk) undertook to tell the gentleman that, if he would turn to the *Congressional Globe*, and scan the debates of the House, he would find that as much, if not more, of the time has been consumed by the Whigs as by the Democratic side of the House. There has never been a deficiency bill involving so much interest, that has made such rapid progress as the one under consideration. That kind of assertion has often appeared in the *Republic*, and is now repeated here; and that paper will spread throughout the land the assertion that the Democrats are obstructing the public business, notwithstanding the Whigs have been consuming time in the discussion of the abolition question.

Mr. Stanly said that he was much ashamed of the "bloody conflict" with the gentleman from Ohio, to which allusion had been made by the gentleman from Tennessee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Polk said he had no doubt of it, and would withdraw his remark with reference to that occurrence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stanly replied that the gentleman was not so violent a Democrat but that he had some little shame remaining.

Mr. Polk. I am ashamed for you.

Mr. Stanly congratulated the gentleman; and promised the House and the country that he would, to use the remark of the editor of a New York paper, who had scolded him for the part he acted on that occasion, "Get upon all-fours no more to fight dogs." [Laughter.] He thought that the gentleman from Tennessee was altogether mistaken as to the time which he (Mr. Stanly) had occupied, as would appear by a reference to the *Congressional Globe*. If he was disposed to raise an issue between the gentleman and himself, he would say that the gentleman has more to do with business out of the House than any ten members. If he understood the gentleman's peregrinations, the reason for his being so often out of the House is that he is engaged in a more pleasant occupation. Instead of staying here to listen to manly voices, he is lured away by sweet sounds. He the primrose path of dalliance treads. He likes fine dancing and pleasant singing more than the hoarse croaking sounds in this Hall. The gentleman from Tennessee is too often absent himself to note his (Mr. Stanly's) absence. There have been ten speeches on the Democratic side to one on the Whig side. In proof of this he would refer to the *Congressional Globe*, that the House and country should know it. He had endeavored to get this bill through, and had never spoken upon it except to the purpose, and only once consumed five minutes of the time.

Mr. Polk said he did not anticipate, when he made the remarks which he did, that the gentleman from North Carolina would go into an investigation of the number of times he had been in the House and the number of times absent. He (Mr. Polk) did not go into that sort of investigation into his conduct, and condemn him; he would not undertake to investigate, even in general terms, the conduct of any fellow-member on this floor. But he would say to the gentleman that he would refer to the journals, where it would be found that he has been as regularly in attendance as the gentleman. He had been in constant attendance, and paid as strict attention to the public business as the gentleman had; and he would say, further, that when the gentleman cast such a reflection as that a member has not attended to the public business, he should be ashamed of it, as he was in his conflict with the abolitionist of Ohio. Such a thing he (Mr. Polk) could not do; he could not herald to the country, and to a gentleman's constituents, a charge of neglect of business, unless he could produce the facts. He would not hazard his reputation by stating what was not correct according to the records of the House.

Mr. Stanly had no doubt that the gentleman did not anticipate an investigation of his conduct, else he (Mr. Polk) would not have thrown the first rock. It is not fair for a gentleman who consumes time out of the House to say that he (Mr. Stanly) consumes time here. Let the gentleman not now complain; no man has more reason to fear such an investigation. The gentleman said that he would be ashamed to act as he (Mr. Stanly) had acted. Mr. Stanly was obliged to him; and said, in conclusion, that if the gentleman continued to talk in that way, there might be a conflict of which he would have to be ashamed, other than that with the gentleman from Ohio.

Various amendments were discussed and agreed to; and, when the committee rose, the bill was reported to the House, but not finally acted upon.

A motion was made that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next. This was disagreed to.

And the House adjourned.

TABLE showing the population and number of landholders in the United States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Free white population.	No. of landholders.
Maine,	581,863	46,760
New Hampshire,	317,489	29,229
Vermont,	313,411	29,765
Massachusetts,	985,704	34,235
Rhode Island,	144,000	5,385
Connecticut,	363,305	22,445
New York,	3,049,457	170,621
New Jersey,	466,240	23,905
Pennsylvania,	2,258,463	127,577
Ohio,	1,936,108	143,887
Indiana,	977,628	93,896
Illinois,	846,104	76,208
Michigan,	395,097	34,089
Wisconsin,	304,565	20,177
Iowa,	191,872	14,805
California,	163,200	108
Delaware,	71,289	6,063
Maryland,	418,590	21,860
Virginia,	895,301	77,013
North Carolina,	553,295	56,916
South Carolina,	274,623	29,969
Georgia,	521,438	51.759
Alabama,	426,507	41,964
Mississippi,	295,758	33,960
Louisiana,	255,416	13,424
Tennessee,	756,893	72,710
Kentucky,	761,688	74,777
Missouri,	592,077	54,458
Arkansas,	162,068	17,758
Florida,	47,167	4,304
Texas,	154,100	12,198
District of Columbia,	38,027	264
Territory of Minnesota,	6,038	157
Territory of New Mexico,	61,530	3,750
Territory of Oregon,	13,087	1,164
Territory of Utah,	11,330	926
Total,	19,630,738	1,448,486

PNEUMONIA. This disease has for several months prevailed in Petersburg and, as far as we can learn, throughout the country, to an unprecedented extent, and with a malignity and fatality unknown to our oldest inhabitants. It has visited us in the form of an epidemic, and its ravages have been dreadful. We do not believe that the Cholera, when it was amongst us, swept away as many victims as the terrible malady of which we are speaking has done. There have been hardly three days together since the 1st of February, in which a melancholy procession has not been seen in our streets, following to the church-yard the remains of a loved relative and friend who has sunk under the Pneumonia. We have, in this way, lost several of our most worthy and respectable citizens, whose places cannot soon be filled. In many cases, we have no doubt, life has been sacrificed by neglect in not calling in a physician in the incipient stage of the disease, when it can be most successfully encountered. The very first decided symptom of its attack should always be the signal for an immediate recourse to medical aid; for every hour that is afterwards suffered to elapse, under the thought that there is nothing serious in the indisposition, and that simple remedies, usually resorted to in families, will avail, serves but to aggravate the complaint and to lessen the chances for recovery. We sincerely hope that, as we are now nearly through the month of March, which has been sufficiently disagreeable, we shall soon have a change of temperature that will put an end to the sickness which has been experienced in our community, proceeding from the action of cold upon the lungs during the severe winter we have had. We have never known so long a season of rigorous weather as the present has been. There has scarcely been a day since the middle of November that fires within doors, and cloaks without, were not indispensable. Although in the fourth week of the Spring, we are yet without any of its cheering influences—the atmosphere being still harsh, raw and uncomfortable. *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has the following on the subject:

A gentleman of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was induced to administer Dr. Stone's medicine. All the phosphates of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperfectly prepared; being coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of cod liver oil. No material change was discovered in the patient for two weeks. Suddenly as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest then abated; sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from being removed about the apartment reclining on an invalid chair, he is now dailing riding, on an average, ten miles on horseback, facing the wind and breathing the cold with impunity. This is a synopsis of a case related by a grateful parent, who would be glad to have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phosphate, combined with cod liver oil."

Col. Wm. S. King, the active business Editor of the Charleston Courier, died on Friday last, aged 50. He had been connected with the Courier, as compositor, foreman, and Editor, for about 30 years.

A new Post Office has been established at Little Rock, Rockingham County, N. C., A. C. Withers, Postmaster.

John Randolph Benton, only son of Col. Benton, died at St. Louis on the 17th, in the 22d year of his age.

SCISSORS FROM BROWNLOW.

Brownlow (says the Mountain Banner) devotes about nine columns of his last paper to the "distinguished consideration" of ex-Governor James C. Jones, now U. S. Senator from Tennessee; and the way his Senatorship gets scissors is a fact. Brownlow related an anecdote some years ago, which he alleged was told him by Jones, to the effect that Gen. Jackson applied to Jones, who was elder in the church, to expel a certain widow woman, whom the old General declared should be expelled, whether according to rule or not. The report being communicated to Gen. Jackson, he applied to Jones to know if he had ever told Brownlow any such story, and Jones denied it, as he likewise did in a letter to Brownlow.

A lie was out, and either Jones had told two (telling the tale and then denying it) or Brownlow one. The Parson asserts that Jones did tell him the story, and introduces certificates from two or three persons, in whose presence it was told, to prove it. We make room for but one extract from the Parson's *funeral* sermon:

"*Finally*, the man is spoken of for the Vice Presidency, upon the Whig ticket. Death inevitable is before the Whigs of Tennessee, perpetual, endless, political death, under the lead of such a man; and what is more, they deserve such a death, if they rally to the support of such a man, with such proofs of his utter want of principle. The idea, then, of running him for the Vice Presidency must be abandoned, or it will kill the whole Whig party everywhere, and what is more, kill it forever! This man, by falsehood, intrigue and treachery, has triumphed over Mr. Nelson, a man of superior talents and merits, and one, whose public and private character, is as unspotted as a sheet of white paper. Defeated as he has been, however, like the Eagle on Norway's rock he can look down and scorn the *cormorant* below, who triumphed over him by such appliances! A political mountebank, and wornout juggler—what sort of a figure will he cut in the Senate Chamber, among accomplished Statesmen, proverbial for the elegance and courtesy of their manners, and brilliancy of their talents? James C. Jones, a rough, immoral and course man, associated with such men as Clay, Cass, Butler, Mangum, and others—he must fall to the ground, as he will, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," nay, he must, as he will, soon reach his degraded level. When the mousing owl essays to follow the eagle in its heavenward flight—when the clumsy elephant shuffles his feet in the mazes of the dizzy waltz—when the linnet is known to swim and the ordinary cat-fish to fly—when the boatsmen of our river succeed in sideling and driving a whale through the muscle-shoals—and when the festering lips of a bully, fattened in the unsanctified precincts of the Five Points, are heard to utter the saving truths of the Gospel—then, and not till then, may we expect such a man to adorn the halls of our National Legislature."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 25th—2½, p. m. The steamer Europa has arrived at this port, with three days later news.

At Liverpool on the 13th, cotton had declined one-eighth. Sales during the week of fifty-five thousand bales.

Flour was dull and unchanged; canal and Baltimore are quoted at 21s. Wheat and corn were dull at previous prices. Provisions were firm. Coffee, sugar, and tobacco were unchanged. Rice is quoted at 16s. 19s. 6d.

The Havre cotton market was firm. The Manchester market dull.

Money was easy. Consols, 97⅞. American stocks were firmer. United States 6's, on quarter, 10½ premium.

The political news is unimportant. France and England are quiet. The continent, generally, is tranquil.

The Kaffir war at the Cape of Good Hope has terminated.

From France we learn that M. Armans Marrast is dead. Rumors of a change in the cabinet are current. The fortifications are proceeding rapidly.

Business on the Bourse is heavy.

Further by the Europa.

SECOND DESPATCH. Ritchie Brothers of London, have failed for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. They were engaged in the West India trade.

The troubles between France and Switzerland are settled. Switzerland agrees to the demands of France respecting the refugees.

EXCITEMENT IN WILMINGTON. A person styling himself the "Rev. E. Leahey, D. D." and professing to be a Monk of La Trappe, advertised to give lectures in Wilmington in the first part of the present week, upon the doctrines and practices of the Romish Church; his subject being "Popish Nunneries and Auricular Confession." By the Wilmington Herald we learn that this individual professes to have been formerly a Catholic Priest, and that his efforts are now directed against that Church. He delivered the lectures according to notice (males only being admitted) and it will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Journal of the 24th, that his discourses are not approved of by the citizens of that town—or some of them at least:

"We deeply regret to learn that some disturbances occurred at the lecture at the Masonic Hall last night. We had been engaged with some business which occupied our attention until about eleven o'clock, and on coming round to the Carolina Hotel, at that hour, we found some Protestant gentlemen of high standing in the community, very much excited at the lectures, which they considered a disgrace to the town. We would beg them and all good citizens to remember that, whatever they may think of these lectures, no mere itinerant is capable of reflecting disgrace upon a community like this, but that it would be deplorable indeed, if on such an account the name of our town should be connected with tales of violence, or any good and true men become involved as participators in such scenes."

Some of the citizens presented a petition to the Board of Commissioners, setting forth that Leahey's lectures were "likely to endanger the peace of the town, and corrupt the morals of society," and asking that proper steps be taken to prohibit him from lecturing again. The Commissioners replied that however much they might regret the circumstances that have led to the petition, they did not think it their duty, nor did they have the right to interfere in the matter, unless a riot or breach of the peace was to occur. Upon the whole, Mr. Leahey has created quite an excitement among the good citizens of Wilmington. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

BUENOS AYRES.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF ROSAS. The allied army against Rosas numbered about 30,000 men, many of them regulars. If he has lost a general engagement, he has nothing in reserve which can long withstand the invading forces. It is thought not improbable that Buenos Ayres will be a gainer in this change. This news is dated Rio de Janerio, and was brought to N. Y. by the English brig Margaret Ridley, from Pernambuco. It is contained in a postscript to a private letter, and was brought from Rio de Janerio to Pernambuco by the English Steamer. Mr. E. A. Hopkins, who has resided in the country, writes of this news:

"The party of civilization, progress and commercial advancement is now universally triumphant, and a new world is about to be thrown open to our energies."

The combat was bloody, resulting in a loss on both sides of 4000 lives. The date and place of the battle are not given.

Rosas and his daughter had taken refuge on board an English steamer.

The news reached Rio just as the Steamer for Bahia, which brought this intelligence, left that port.

We think it probable that the number of killed is much exaggerated, as usual in such cases, but of the main fact of the defeat of Rosas, there appears to be no room for doubt.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in noticing the statement of Dr. Buckler of Baltimore, that small-pox is often communicated by means of small notes, says:

"The teller of one of the Banks of Columbus, an estimable young man contracted the disease by handling a batch of bills which had been transmitted from this city, where the small-pox was then quite prevalent and in malignant form. The young man died—and, by such a seemingly harmless channel of communication, was that loathsome pestilence the cause of a family losing their mainstay in life."

SUICIDE. A citizen of Sampson county, named Brazzell Buttler, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence between twelve and two o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning last. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen. *Wil. Journal.*

Democratic Meeting in Randolph.

A Democratic Meeting was held in Ashborough, Randolph County, on the 23d of March, 1852.

On motion of D. W. C. Johnson, Eli Brower, Esq. was called to the Chair and W. F. Foushee appointed Secretary.

The object of the Meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the meeting was then addressed by D. W. C. Johnson and R. M. Stinson; after which the following Resolutions were presented by D. W. C. Johnson, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the time is fast approaching when the freemen of North Carolina will be called upon to select from among themselves a suitable person to fill the office of Governor of North Carolina, and also that of President of the United States,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Randolph County, being desirous to cooperate with the democracy of the land, offer our feeble but sure help to the end that good and true men may be placed in the offices above alluded to.

Resolved, That we approve of holding a State Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th May next, to select a candidate for Governor, and also to elect Delegates to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore to select a candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to the State convention.

Resolved, That for the office of Governor we recommend his Excellency David S. Reid, the present Governor of North Caralina, as being the most deserving of that appointment.

Resolved, That we have little preference of the three great names that are now mooted by the democracy for the office of President (Cass, Douglas, and Buchanan) but any good and true Democrat that the Convention may select will receive our cordial support.

Resolved, That the Hon. Robert Strange, our distinguished fellow-citizen, is equal to the office of Vice President, or indeed any office within the gift of the people, and we think the Democracy of North Carolina, for their Spartan firmness, deserve that office at this time.

Resolved, That with Reid in August and Strange in November, we believe the Democracy of North Carolina will rout the enemy, "horse, foot and dragoons."

In accordance with the third Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates: R. M. Stinson, D. W. C. Johnson, O. B. Burgess, Leonard Kivet, John Spoon, James Polk, A. Richardson, David McMasters, Wm. McGee, James Page, J. P. Julian, Eli Cox, John Kime, Leonard Fort, Alfred Julian, Wm. Askew, Adam Crowson, Joseph Hoover, John Fruitt, Col. Garret Lane, Alfred Caverness, James Hinshaw, L. Foushee, David P. Reece, Joseph L. Reece; and, on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

The Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of this Meeting to the Editor of the North Carolina Standard for publication, with the request that all papers in the State friendly to the Republican cause publish the same

ELI BROWER, *Ch'n.*

WILLIAM F. FOUSHEE, *Sec'y.*

THE VALLEY OF THE AMAZON.

BY LIEUT. M. F. MAURY.

From a very able article in the November number of the Southern Literature Messenger, we extract the following fine description of this valley:

Of more than twice the size of the Mississippi valley, the valley of the Amazon is entirely intertropical. An everlasting summer reigns there. Up to the very base of the Andes, the river itself is navigable for vessels of the largest class. The Pennsylvania 74 may go there.

A natural canal through the Caciquiari connects it with the Oronoco. Giving drainage and fertility to immense plains that cover two millions square miles, it receives from the North and South innumerable tributaries, which, it is said, afford an inland navigation, up and down, of not less than 70 or 80 thousand miles in extent. Stretched out in a continuous line, the navigable streams of that great water-shed would more than encircle the earth around at its largest girth.

All the climates of India are there. Indeed, we may say, that from the mouth to the source of the Amazon, piled up one above the other, and spread out, Andean-like, over steppe after steppe, in beautiful, unbroken succession, are all the climates, and all the soils, with the capacities of production, that are to be found between the regions of everlasting summer and eternal snow.

The valley of the Amazon is the place of production of India rubber, an article of commerce which has no parallel as to the increase of demand for it, save and except in the history of our own great staple, since the invention of the cotton gin. We all recollect when the only uses to which India rubber was applied were to rub out pencil marks, and make trap-balls for boys. But it is now made into shoes and hats, caps and cloaks, foot-balls and purses, ribbons and cushions, boats, beds, tents and bags, pontoons for pushing armies across rivers, and camels for lifting ships over shoals. It is also applied to a variety of other uses and purposes, the mere enumeration of which would make us tedious. New applications of it are continually being made. Boundless forests of the Saringa tree are found upon the banks of this river; and the exportation of this gum from the mouth of that river, is daily becoming a business of more and more value, extent, and importance. In 1846-7, pontoons for the British army in India, and tents for the American army in Mexico, were made in New England from the India rubber of the Amazon. It is the best in the world.

The sugar cane is found here in its most luxuriant growth, and of the richest saccharine development. It requires to be planted but once in 20 years.

There are produced, also, of excellent quality, and in great profusion, coffee and tobacco, rice and indigo, cocoa and cotton, with druggs, of virtues the most rare, dyes, of hues the most brilliant, and spices of aroma the most exquisite.

Soils of the richest loam and the finest alluvions are there. The climate of India, of the Moluccas, and the Spice Islands, are all there. And there, too, lying dormant, are the boundless agricultural and mineral capacities of the East and West, all clustered together. If commerce were but once to spread its wings over that valley, the shadow of it would be like the touch of a magician's wand—those immense resources would spring at once into life and activity.

In the fine imagery of their language, the Indians call the Amazon the "King of Rivers." It empties into the Ocean under the Line.

THE SECRET. "I noticed," said Franklin, "a mechanic among a number of others, at work on a house erected, but a little ways from my office, who always appeared to be in a merry humor, who had a kind word and a cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold, gloomy or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sunbeam on his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning, I asked him to tell me the secret of his constant happy flow of spirits."

"No secret, Doctor," he replied, "I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work, she always has a kind word of encouragement for me, and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss, and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things through the day to please me, that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody." What an influence, then, hath woman over the heart of man, to soften it and make it the fountain of cheerful and pure emotions. Speak gently, then, a happy smile and a kind word of greeting, after the toils of the day are over, costs nothing, and go far toward making a home happy and peaceful.

Progress of Canales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25—7, a. m. Intelligence has been received that Canales has pronounced against the central government of Mexico!

BOSTON, March 25—1, p. m.

A heavy defalcation has been to-day discovered in the Suffolk Bank. Brewer the teller, has been arrested.

The steamer Eclipse, said to be the largest vessel of the kind in the world, was to have left Louisville on the 23d inst., for New Orleans. She is three hundred and fifty-three feet long, seventy five feet wide, and has splendid accomodations for two hundred cabin passengers.

A Connecticut editor in dunning his subscribers, says he has *responsibilities* thrown upon him which he is obliged to *meat*.

OH! COME TO ME!

BY MISS V. E. FOWLER.

Oh! come to me when Spring is come—
When birds are gay, and flowers bloom—
When zephyrs lift an airy wing,
Made fragrant by the flow'rs of Spring—
When violets deck the verdant hills—
When music echoes from the rills—
When *all* is beautiful to see,
When nature smiles, oh! come to me.

Oh! come to me when morning breaks
In sunshine o'er the glassy lakes
And gay birds wake the merry strain,
That wanders o'er the budding plain—
When brighter grows each rising beam,
And earth a fairy spot doth seem—
When all is joyous harmony
With sunny smiles, oh! come to me.

Oh! come to me in fancy bright;
When twilight deepens into night—
When moonlight lends its silver beams,
And stars are mirror'd in the stream—
When soft light revels in my bower
And memory gilds the pensive hour;
And murmurs all of Hope and Thee—
In visions bright, oh! come to me.

Washington City, March, 1850.

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Negroes, Mules, &c. 27th April next,

At Aiken, South Carolina.

THE undersigned having nearly completed their contract on the South Carolina Railroad, will positively sell, without reserve, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at Aiken, South Carolina, to the highest bidder:

130 NEGROES, | 90 CARTS AND HARNESS,
85 MULES, | 25 WHEEL-BARROWS,
3 HORSES, | 190 SHOVELS.

Railroad Plows, Picks, Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Wheel-wrights' Tools, &c.

Those negroes are beyond doubt the likeliest gang, for their number, ever offered in any market, consisting almost entirely of young fellows from the age of 21 to 30 years, some few boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, and four women. Among the fellows are first rate

BLACKSMITHS, CARPENTERS, COOPERS, BRICK-MOULDERS, WHEEL-WRIGHTS, AND WAGGONERS.

Among the women, one excellent Weaver and Seamstress, another one, a good Cook. All well trained and disciplined for Rail and Plankroad working, (having just completed a splendid piece of work at Aiken, S. C., under the management of a gentleman of very superior ability and experience, and well calculated to train them,) which makes them more valuable than untrained hands, to which we would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of those engaged in such enterprises.

The Mules are all stout, young, select, well broke and in fine order.

The Carts were gotten up by one of the best manufacturers in the State—Iron axles and not much injured by use.

We deem it unnecessary to say more, as the property will show for itself. Terms Cash.

Aiken, S. C., immediately on the Railroad, 16 miles from Hamburg. J. C. SPROULL & Co.

March 12, 1852, 913—wtd.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Tarborough Academy would be glad to employ a gentleman, to take charge of the Male Academy. A gentleman, properly qualified, would find it a desirable situation, as the school, for the last ten years, has exceeded 40 pupils per session. The health of the place is satisfactorily established, by experience of the past.

The time of the present incumbent expires in June.

By order of the Trustees.

HENRY T. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

March 15, 1852. 41—3t.

Lost or Mislaid,

TWO conditional promisary obligations against Daniel S. Crenshaw, and Crenshaw, Ellis and Taylor, bearing date 13th of February, 1852, to deliver me fifty barrels of Spirits of Turpentine in New York in August next, which obligations are lost or mislaid. This is therefore to bar their transfer or recovery, as I hereby acknowledge that I have entered into other arrangements with the parties concerned, which renders the above obligations null and void. JOS. WALTERING.

Raleigh, March 26, 1852. 41—4t.

Medical Society.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Wake County MEDICAL SOCIETY, at the office of Dr. Hill, on Tuesday at 12 M. The Physicians of the County are earnestly requested to attend, as there will be business of importance transacted.

By order of the President.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD, *Sec'y.*

March 30, 1852. 41—1t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES now receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Salad Oil.

8 DOZ. Fresh and Sweet, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Oswego Corn Starch.

IF you are fond of good Puddings, Pies, Custards, &c., try it, for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Segars and Tobacco.

THOSE wanting something superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will find them at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Saratoga Water,

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh March 30, 1852, 41—

CANDLES, Genuine Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow, best brands,

French Baskets, Wood Ware, and a great variety of Yankee notions,

25 pieces 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 white striped and plain Straw Matting. For sale at TUCKER'S.

Calicoes.

150 PIECES various figures and shades. For sale by the yard or piece very low by

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Good News for Farmers!

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Important Arrival.

20 PIECES Marlboro' Plaids and Stripes.
25 dozen Coat's Spool Cotton.
40 dozen colored do do.

J. BROWN.

March 30, 1852. 41—

Just Opened at Tuckers,

A LARGE stock of Lawns, Ginghams, and Muslins, from 10 to 75 cents.

PARASOLS and Umbrellas, Hosiery and Gloves. A good supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

FANS—a large assortment of FANS, just received at TUCKER'S.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.

Sign of the Big Watch,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

January, 1852. 19—

Feverish Excitement.

The Wonderful News Spreading like Wild Fire.

Just as we were going to press we received a Telegraphic Despatch, announcing that the most nervous excitement is now raging throughout the Southwestern States, caused by a series of the most extraordinary freaks of Fortune that stand chronicled on the pages of history.

Nine Splendid Fortunes.

1 of $40,000! 1 of $35,000! 1 of $16,000!
4 of $10,000 2 of $5,000!

Were drawn and promptly paid in the month of March, by those great prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Establishing beyond the powers of logic or the ingenuity of argument to oppose by countervailing proof, the proud assertion that the Goddess is still enthroned, and has appointed her Head Quarters at the well known house of

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Whose wide spread celebrity has been "borne upon the sightless couriers of the air," from the frigid and inhospitable regions of Kamschatkia, to the luxuriant land of the dark eyed descendant of the Montezuma, and whose untiring efforts in dispensing wealth have won golden opinions from all sorts of people. Their vast renown as the

Premiers of the Goddess Fortune,

Has not been hastily accorded by the enthusiasm of a grateful people, but has been earned by years of unremitting exertion, and a succession of the most extraordinary and unprecedented Luck that ever entranced the wonder of an admiring multitude.

"No pent up clime confines our Fame or Powers,
We claim the whole illimitable Universe as ours."

Remember the maxim that ventures make Merchants, and think for a moment that one trial, just to test your luck, can do no hurt, but may return you thousands.—We urge you to try your luck, and forward your orders for a package or single ticket, in any of the following legal and Brilliant Lotteries, for April, 1852, to Pyfer, & Co., No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for April, 1852.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	$5	$15 00
2	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
3	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
5	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
6	18,835	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	20 00
7	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
8	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
9	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
10	50,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
12	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
13	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
14	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
15	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
19	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
20	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	30 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	20	75 00
26	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

March 29, 1852. 33—

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1852.

John W. Perry, Administrator of Eli Manning *vs.* Moses Manning, Britton Wood and wife Sallie, Uriah Crickmure and wife Polly, Willis Warren and wife Mourning, Elijah Vester and wife Susanah, Dianah Manning, Eli Manning, Adison L. Manning, Jeremiah D. Manning, Betsy C. Manning, Amanda H. Manning, John E. Manning, Ann Eliza Manning, Nancy Manning, Sally G. Manning, Mary R. Manning, Jeremiah Manning and Betsy M. Manning, defendants. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Eli Manning, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Eli Manning, to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held in the Town of Nashville, on the 2d *Monday* of *May* next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Herbert Sledge *vs.* William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on real and personal Eestate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limsts of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday in May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

R. F. Yarborough *vs.* William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on Land and personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, NASH Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Temperance Battle *vs.* William H. Battle, Original attachment levied on real and personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William H. Battle, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant to be, and appear, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court-House in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of May next, and then and there replevy and plead; otherwise, judgment by default final, will be granted against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1852. G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

February, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 913—6tw.

OLD English Cheese and Maccaroni, another supply just to hand at TUCKER'S.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.
Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.
Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

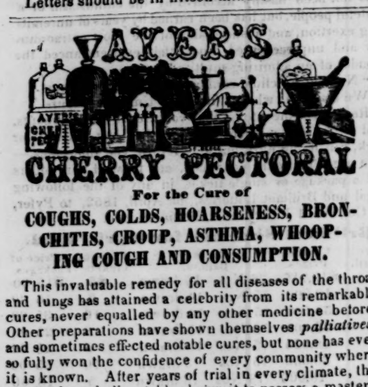
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.
Closes every Friday at 12 M.
Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam Engines, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS,

Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Dec. 1851. N. C. Bookstore.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At

H. D. TURNER'S,
N.C. Bookstore

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other subsistances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others —Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½) 905—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County, COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 902—6w.

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factotory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candies, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDIES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Mysical Instruments, Preserves, Pic les, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,
February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, Va.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crashed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,		$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufactures of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

"Thou hast a Charmed Cup, O Fame."

"Like to the Pontick Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont."

So the undying fame, bright as the blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow, deservedly accorded to those Truly fortunate and well-known Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Will keep due on, until their popularity extends from the icy capes of Labrador, to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, until the hosannas of a Universe extoll their name in one prolonged shout that shall frighten the reign of chaos, and startle sacred echo from her caverned sleep.

"In lazy apathy let stoics boast."

The grateful praise received from every section of this boundless continent, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these far famed and popular lottery agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them praise are wages, the immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Have accomplished by presenting to the public monthly a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of legal and responsible Lotteries, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people.

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of March, we enjoin those whose expectations were not fully realized in February, in the language of the poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt,
Nothing so hard, but search will find it out."

We call attention to
110,000 Dollars in Prize Money, in six splendid Prizes, sold in the month of February, 1852.

All paid and on file at No. 1, Light Street. Our luck still in the ascendant.

$30,000, Nos. 16 73 75 package whole tickets sent to Indiana. $25,000 Nos 5 43 55 package half tickets sent to Ohio. $20,000, Nos 16 39 42, package quarter tickets, sent to Alabama. $15,000, Nos 10 18, 27, single whole ticket, sent to South Carolina. $10,000, Nos 37 44 68, package half tickets, sent to Tennessee. $10,000, Nos 49 62 69, package quarter tickets, sent to North Carolina. Every prize, but one, was drawn in packages.

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1852.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages of
1	$35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	$10	$30 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	32,852	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
6	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
9	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
10	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
11	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	30 00
13	55,365	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	60 00
15	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
16	16,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
22	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
23	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
24	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
27	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	100 00
29	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

February 29, 1852. 33—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood,		$ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from		
	$700 to	1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style,	[*Drawing, No. 2,*]	450
" " " "	Gothic style,	400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large sash stand,	" 4,	375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings,	" 10,	375
" " " " " plain finish, of superior wood,	" 7,	350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand,	" 5,	350
" " " " " on modern legs,	" 7-8,	350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs,	" 9,	325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs,	" 7-8,	325
" " square " " plain legs,		300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings,	0
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs,	280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match,	280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5,*]	275
" " " " " on turned legs,	250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match,	250
" " " " " plain "	225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Aparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.
Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.
Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.
Cauliflower—Early and Late.
Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.
Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phil adelphia White, Tuskarora.
Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.
Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.
Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.
Mustard—White and Brown.
Nasturtium.
Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.
Okra.
Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington,